



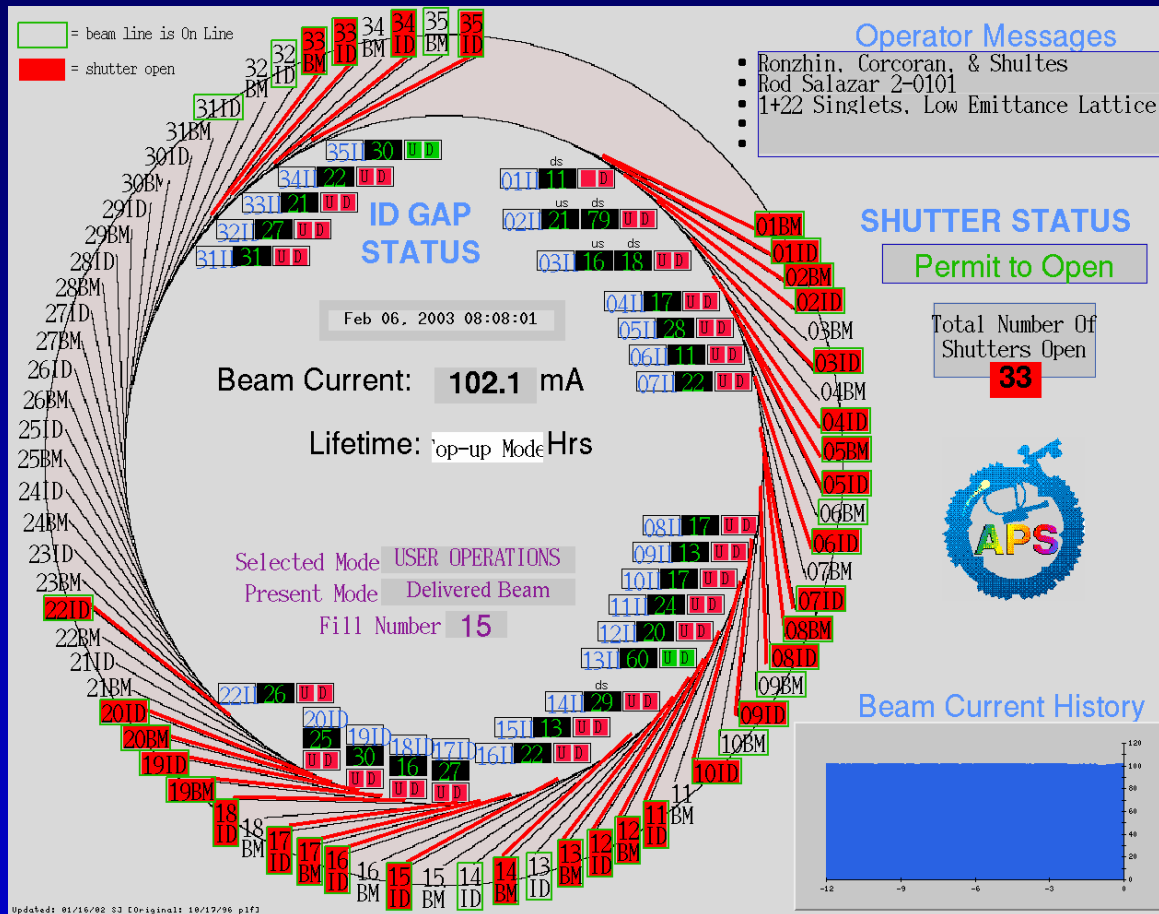
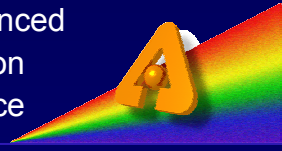
APS Vision and New Initiatives

J. Murray Gibson
for 3-way meeting
06/02/03



APS Today

Advanced
Photon
Source

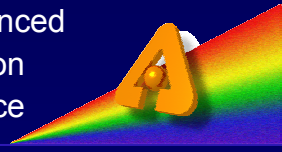


38 functioning
beamports
(25ID, 13BM)
68 total available

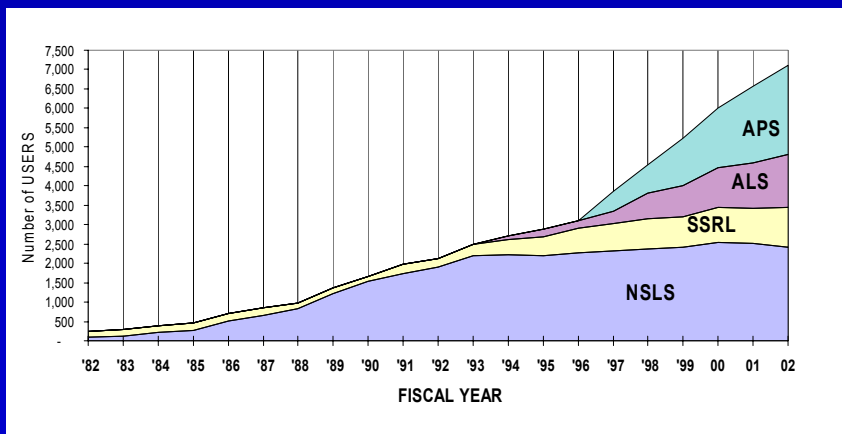
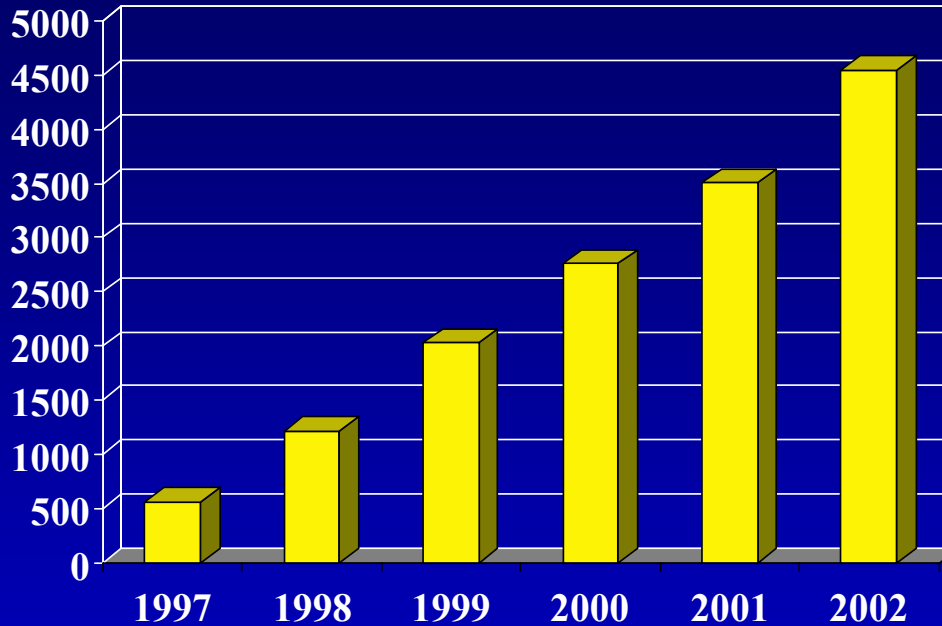
...only 4 ID
beamports
are not yet
committed

APS Users Today

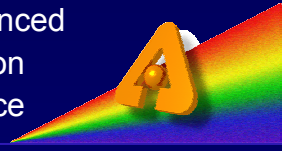
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Badged
Users



2400 unique users
in 2002

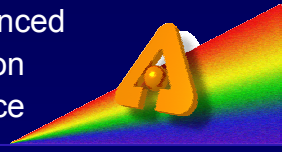


Demographics of APS Users (2002)



Our first *centralized* general-user program

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Source



Proposal Review Panels							
Instrumentation	Imaging/ Microbeam	Macromolecular Crystallography	Scattering Applied Materials	Scattering Condensed Matter	Scattering Chem/Biol/Environ	Small Angle Scattering (SAXS)	Spectroscopy (EXAFS)
Eric Dufresne, Chair	Chris Jacobsen, Chair	Karl Volz, Chair	Paul Fuoss, Chair	Joel Brock, Chair	Neil Sturchio, Chair	Larry Lurio, Chair	Joe Woicik, Chair
Wilfried Schildkamp Sarvjit Shastri	Barry Lai John Miao Mark Rivers	Craig Ogata Amy Rosenzweig	I. Cev Noyan Carol Thompson Robert A. Winholtz	John Hill Ben Larson Young S. Lee Guoyin Shen Surendra Saxena	David Tiede Angus Wilkinson	Andrew Allen Jyotsana Lal David Londono Pappannan Thiyagarajan	Simon Bare Lisa M. Miller Sue Mini Matt Newville

Proposal Review
Panels
Beamtime Allocation
Committees

356 proposals submitted
for winter run 2003-02
~ 2000 shifts allocated
~ 46% success rate

Advanced Photon Source

Home | Beam Time | User Info | Science | About Us | Operations | Search

Welcome to the
Advanced Photon Source

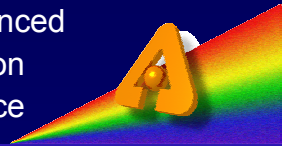
APS News
Tony Rauchs
In Memoriam
1946-2002
More Info

APS Techniques Directory

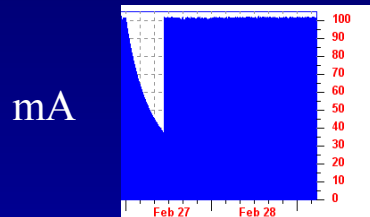
Technique	Beamline
Absorption/Spectroscopy	
Fluorescence spectroscopy	13-BM , 13-ID , 18-ID
Intensity fluctuation spectroscopy	12-ID , 7-ID
Photoemission spectroscopy (XPS)	12-ID , 4-ID-C
X-ray absorption fine structure (XAFS)	10-ID , 11-ID-D , 12-BM , 13-ID , 18-ID , 20-ID , 5-BM-D , 9-ID
X-ray magnetic circular dichroism (XMCD)	11-ID-D , 4-ID-C , 4-ID-D
Imaging	
EXAFS Microscopy	10-ID , 20-ID
Micro fluorescence	2-ID-B , 2-ID-D , 20-ID
Microprobe	13-BM , 13-ID , 2-ID-D , 20-ID , 7-ID
Phase contrast imaging	1-ID
Photoemission electron microscopy (PEEM)	4-ID-C
Radiography	1-BM
Tomography	13-BM , 2-BM , 5-BM-C
PROTEIN CRYSTALLOGRAPHY	
Macromolecular crystallography	14-BM-C , 14-BM-D , 14-ID , 17-ID , 19-BM , 19-ID , 5-ID
Multiswavelength anomalous diffraction (MAD)	14-BM-C , 14-BM-D , 14-ID , 17-ID , 19-BM , 19-ID

Continuing performance improvements

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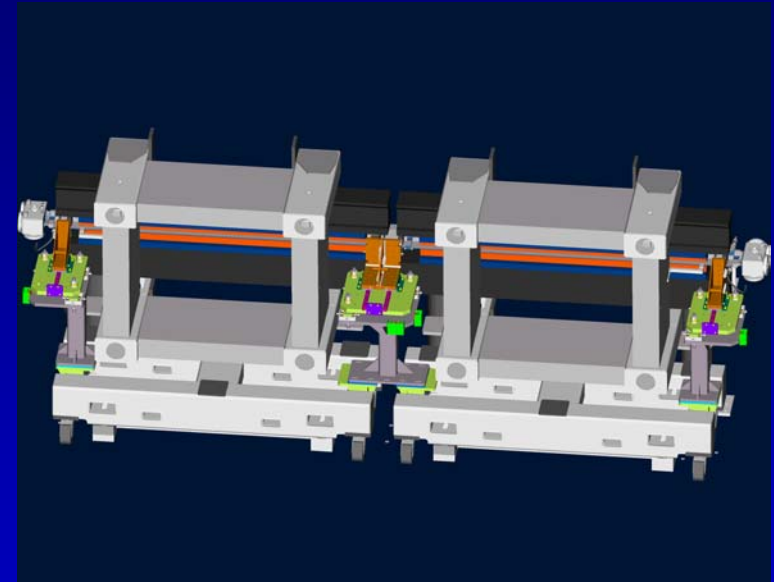
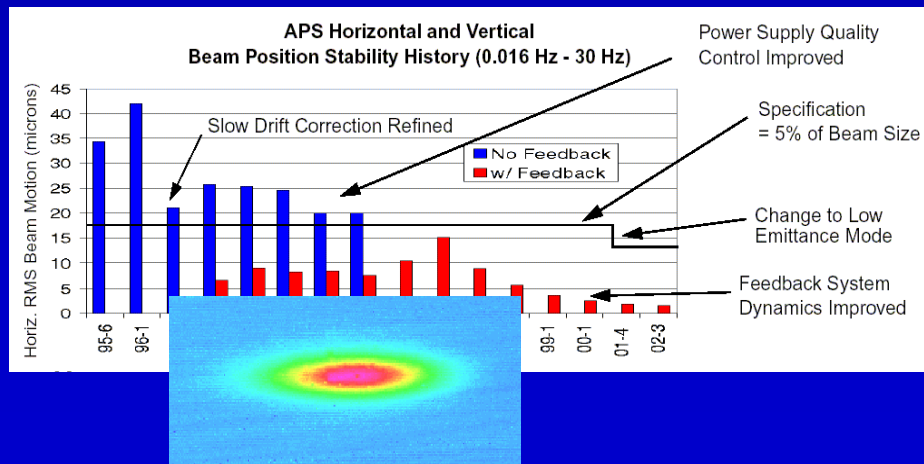
- Top-up operation



–Low emittance

–Stable optics

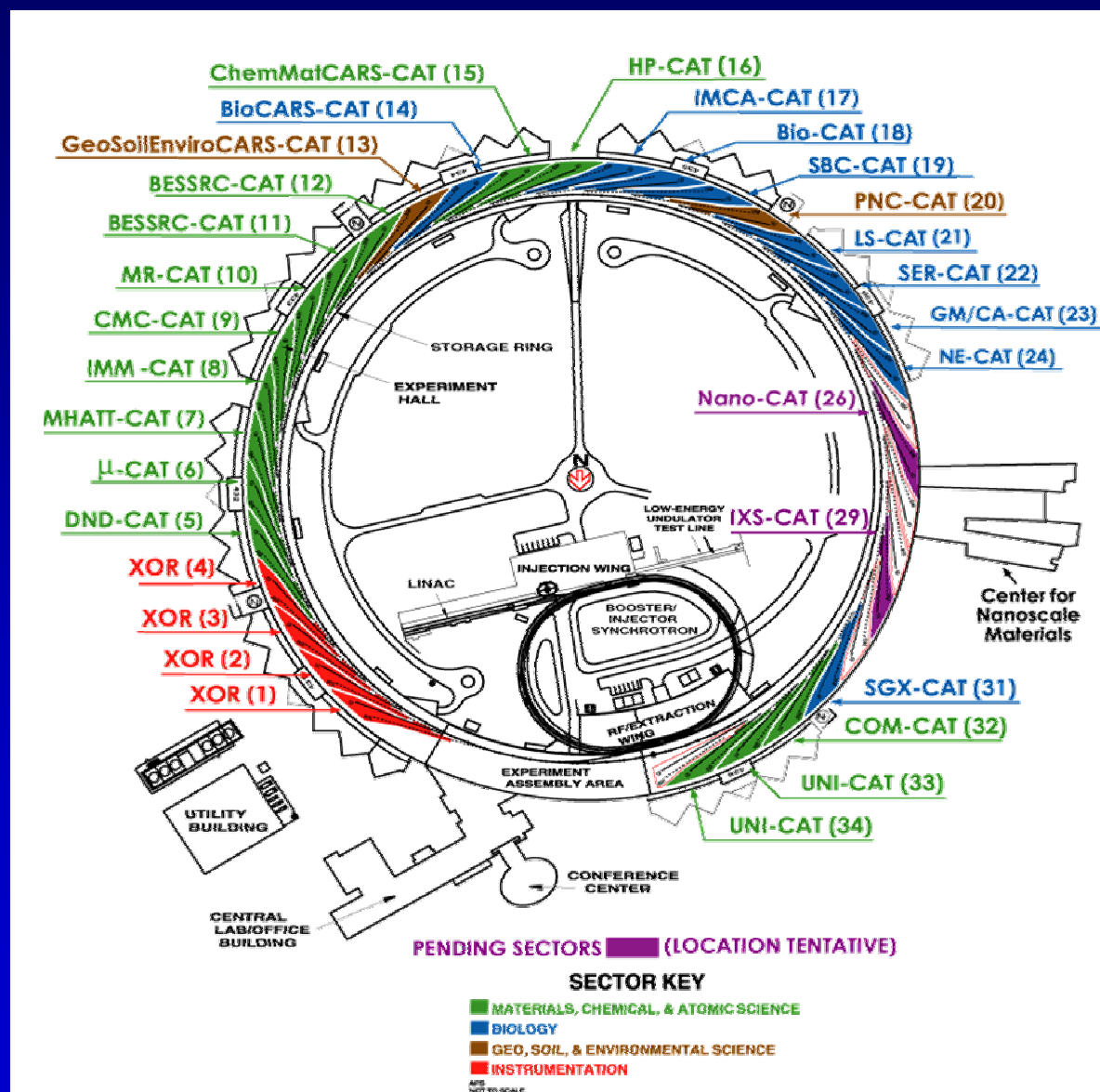
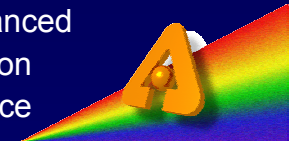
- Improved beam stability



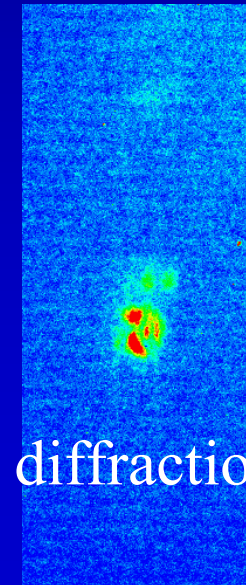
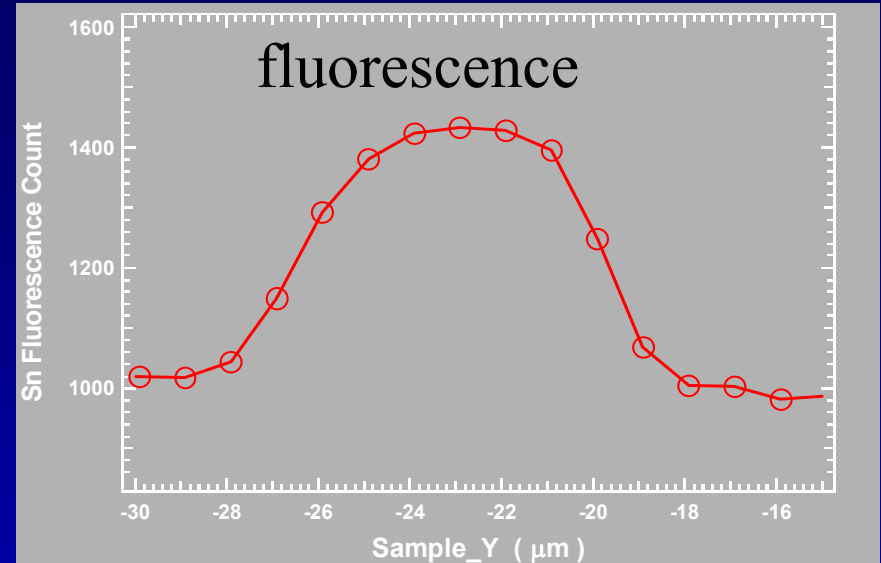
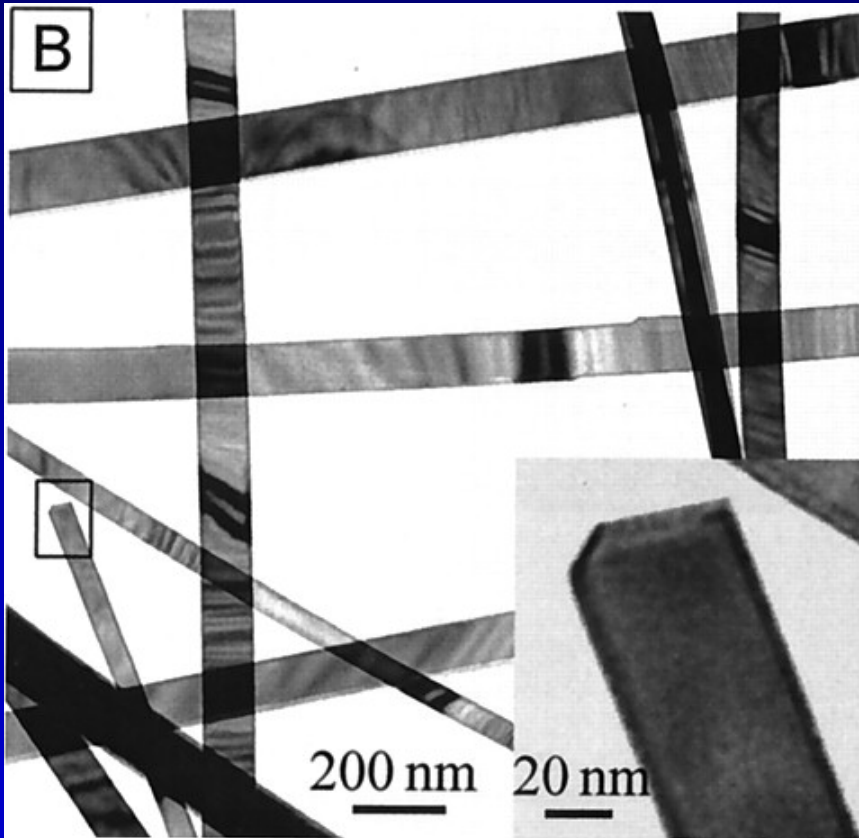
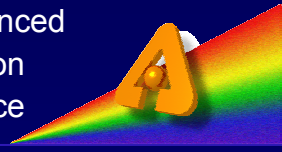
while maintaining
and improving reliability
over 98% ..

Partnerships for the future...

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Source



Imaging nanostructures..



Sn_2O_3 nanobelts – Z. Cai



Chicago Tribune

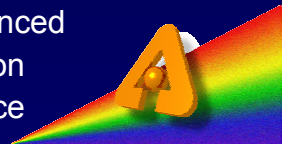
WEST
FINAL

164TH YEAR — NO. 24 © CHICAGO TRIBUNE

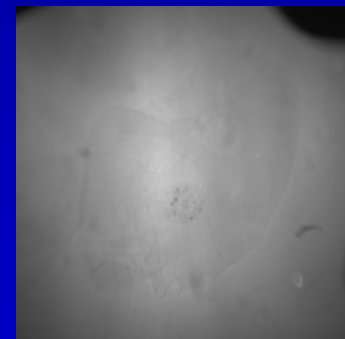
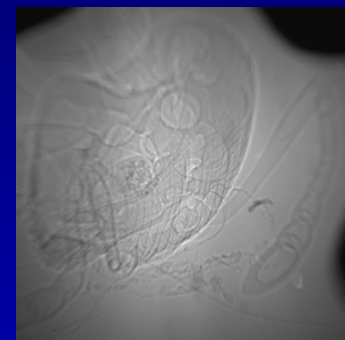
FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 2003

50¢

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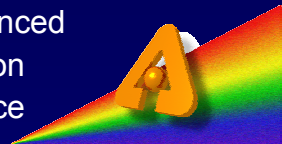


Argonne video turns ant into a science celebrity

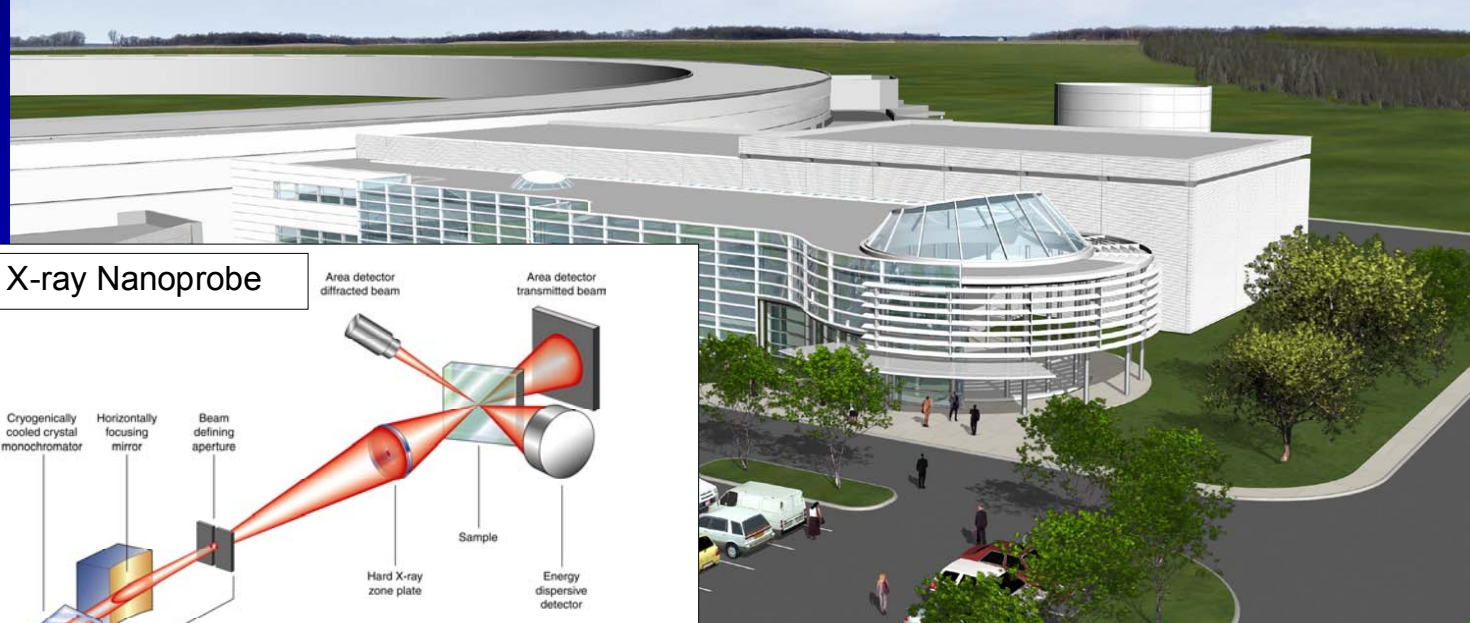


Phase-enhanced
imaging

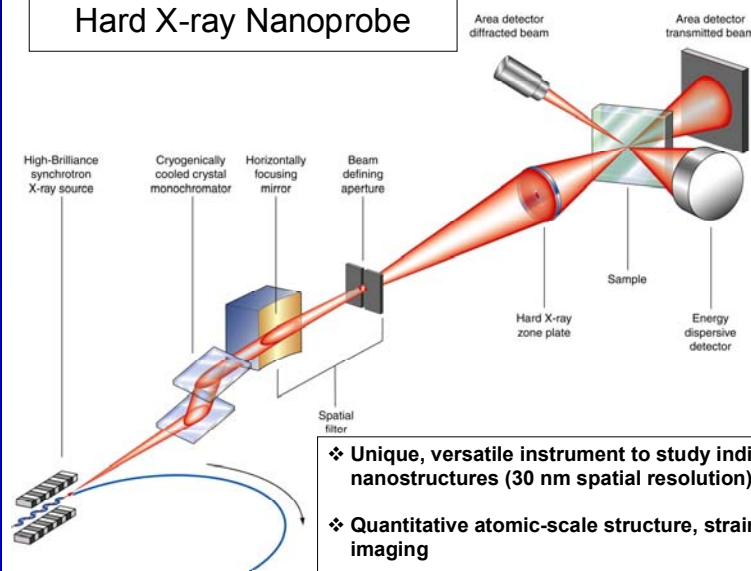
Westneat, Lee et. al..



State Contribution FY'02 = \$2M, FY'03 = \$17M
Building construction begins Summer '03
DOE approves CD-0, anticipated funding \$30-40M



Hard X-ray Nanoprobe

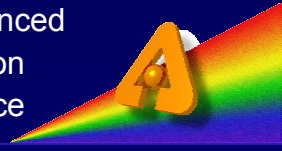


- ❖ Unique, versatile instrument to study individual nanostructures (30 nm spatial resolution)
- ❖ Quantitative atomic-scale structure, strain, orientation imaging
- ❖ Sensitive trace element and chemical state analysis
- ❖ Ability to penetrate overlayers, environments, fields

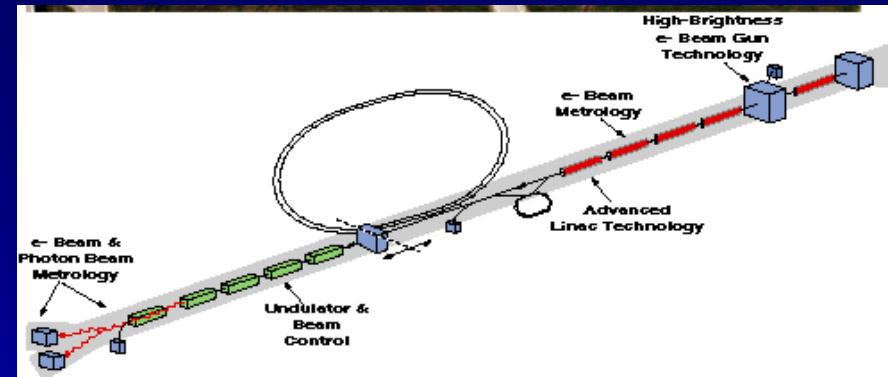
User facility for Nanosciences
and Nanotechnology
<http://nano.anl.gov/>

Free-Electron Lasers – *the excitement of fs science*

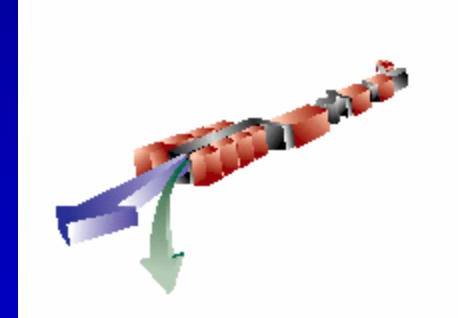
Advanced
Photon
Source



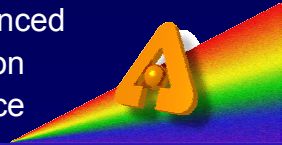
- LEUTL has SPIRIT
 - Experiments ongoing to use single photon ionization from LEUTL source for materials science
 - Proposal submission to BES for upgraded, independent facility (decision point FY '04)



- LCLS  **LCLS** 
Linac Coherent Light Source



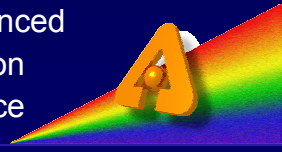
APS to provide undulators at ~\$50M responsibility
Steve Milton is the ANL LCLS Project Director



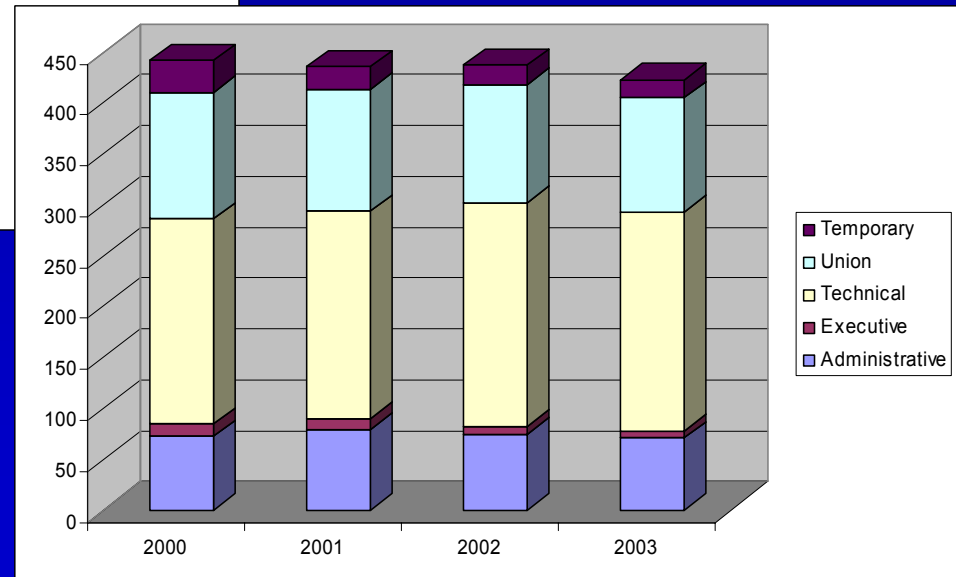
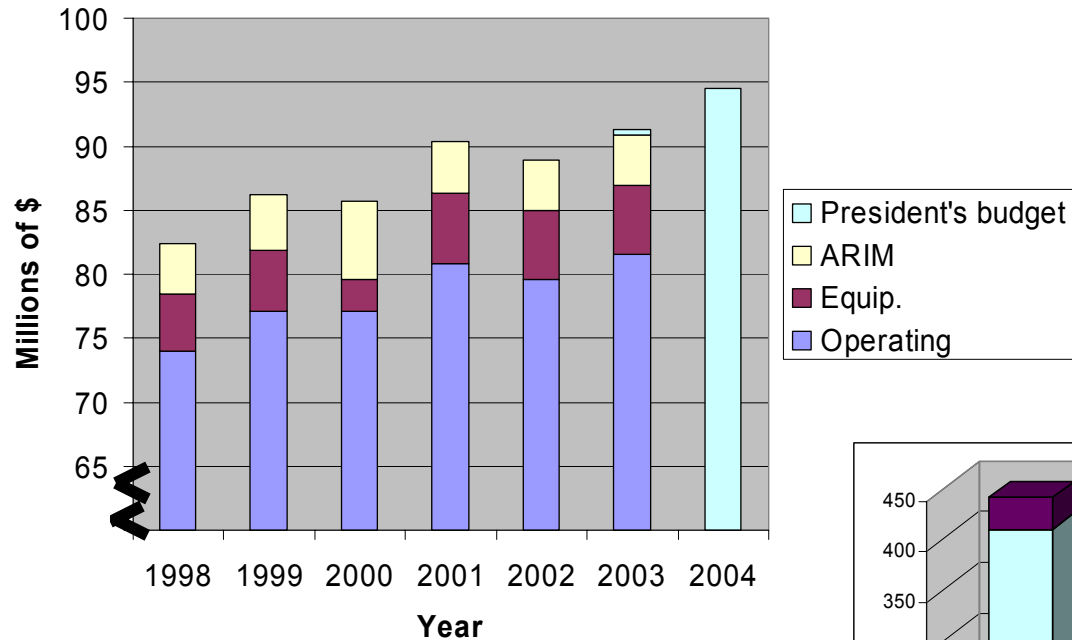
Current Activities

- Taking more responsibility for BES sector operations
 - 1,2,3,4,11,12, partial 7,8,20...
 - X-Ray Operations and Research replaces SRI CAT
 - Offer 80% time for competition on sectors, >50% GU
 - Encourage specialization
- Developing flexible partnerships
 - Partner and General Users
- New Science Advisory Committee for APS
- Shenoy-Sinha panel on future new science directions for the APS
 - Help determine direction of new beamlines
- Providing enhanced user support
 - Detector pool, beamline controls, ES&H, engineering..

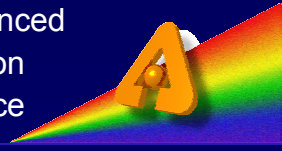
Budget and staffing



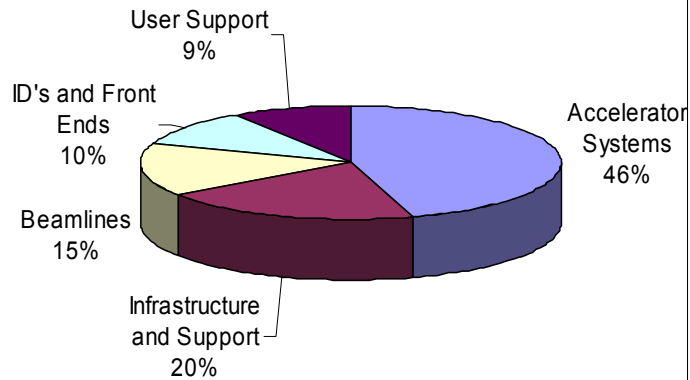
APS BES Budget



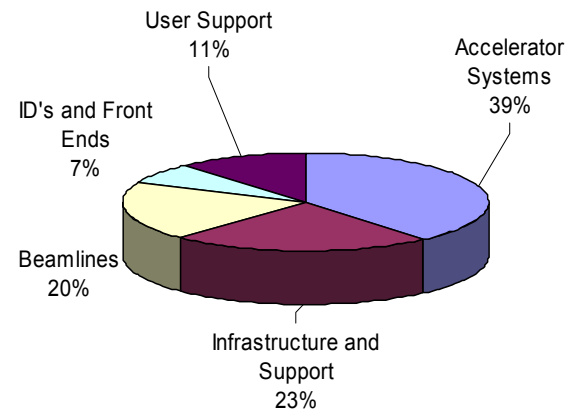
Increased emphasis on user support



APS Spending by Function FY02 Beginning

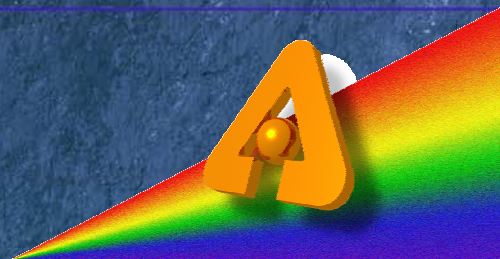


APS Spending by Function FY 03 Proposed



Moved ~7% of resources
towards user activities in 2002

Expect future growth in staff and
budget for user support
other activities need to remain
stable and well-supported



Advanced Photon Source Upgrade Path

Defining the State-of-the-Art

Presented to BESAC Subcommittee on 20-year
Facilities Roadmap

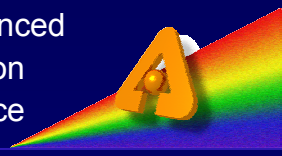
February 23, 2003

By J. Murray Gibson

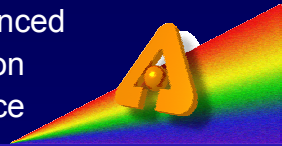


State-of-the-Art 3rd Generation Science in 20 Years?

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Source



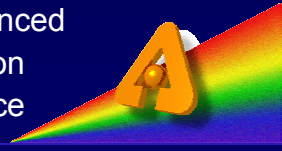
- *Individual* nanoscale objects can be observed in *real-time*
- Electronic, dynamic and magnetic properties of a *single nanostructure* can be measured
- *A few atoms* can be chemically identified
- A full dataset for protein structure analysis can be collected in *less than a second*
- X-ray imaging of objects with *nm resolution* is routine



Guiding principles for next 20 years

- The mission of the Advanced Photon Source is to deliver world-class science and technology by operating an outstanding synchrotron radiation research facility accessible to a broad spectrum of researchers
- Need for 3rd Generation Sources will not go away in 20 years, and our user base will grow to ~10,000
 - 4th generation is revolutionary, but does not supercede 3rd generation
- Our users and staff should be connected with the next generation capabilities
 - short pulses (fs), higher coherence.
- APS capabilities must increase continually
 - over 1000 times improvement in “useable” brilliance possible within 20 years
- Maintain strong partnerships (such as CATs), and open access for general users

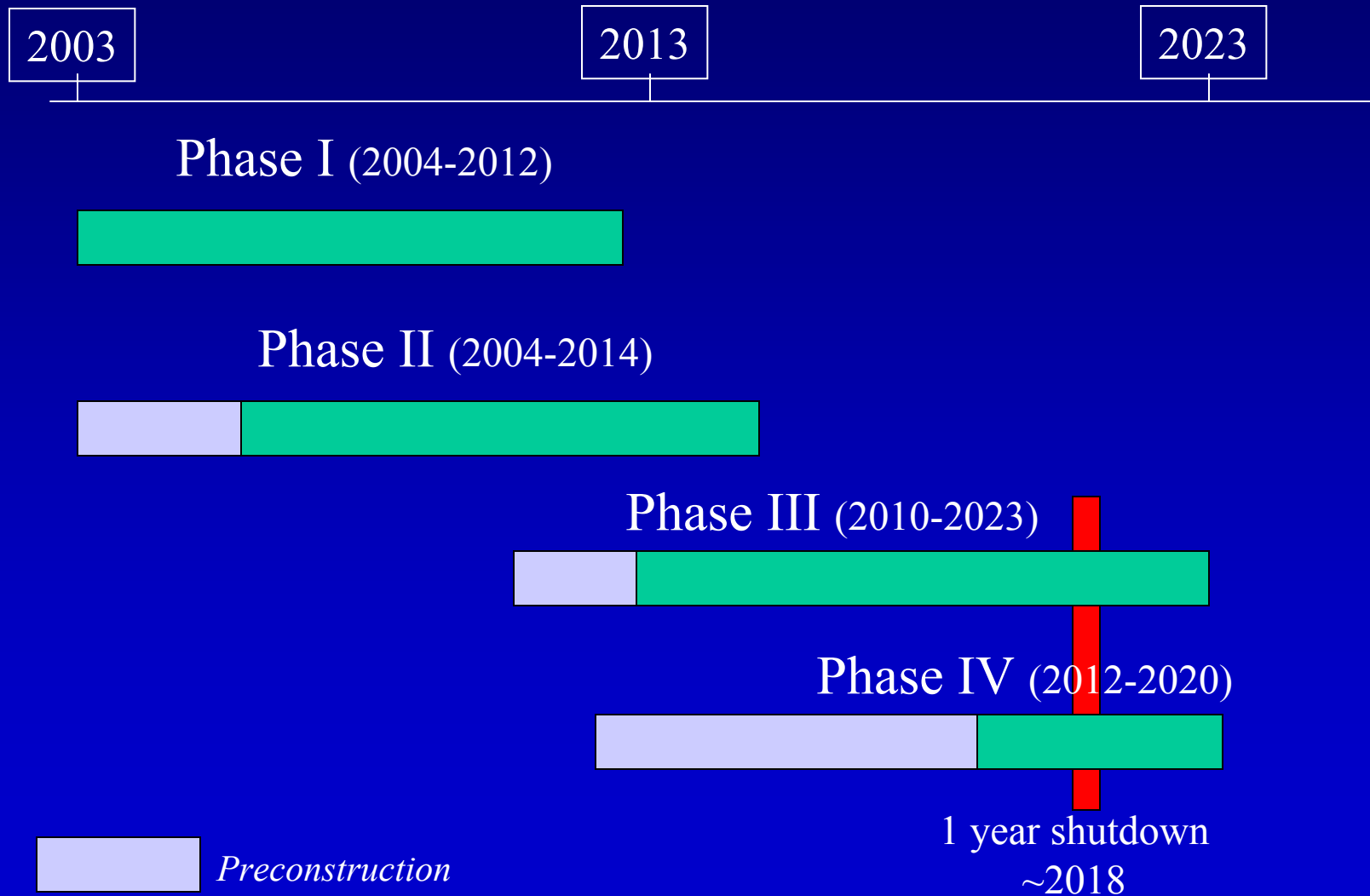
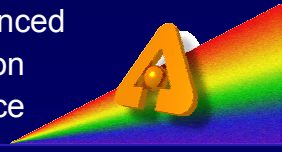
Defining the state-of-the-art in 3rd generation x-ray sources and science



APS phases of innovation in the next 20 years

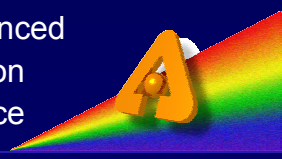
- Phase I – Maximizing Beamline Operations
 - Phase II – Maximizing Source Capabilities
 - Phase III – Next Generation Facility
 - Phase IV – Super Storage Ring
- Phases II, III and IV each represent at least an order of magnitude increased useable brilliance

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Source

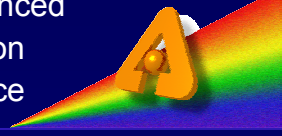


Phase I – Maximizing Beamline Operations (2004-2012)

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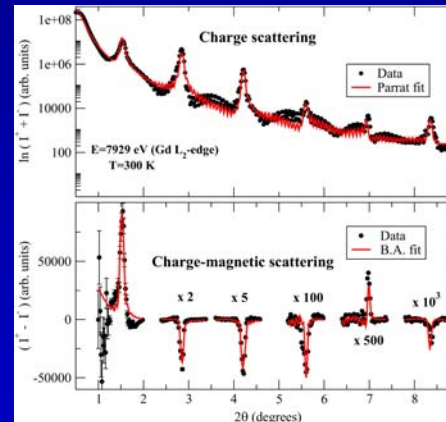
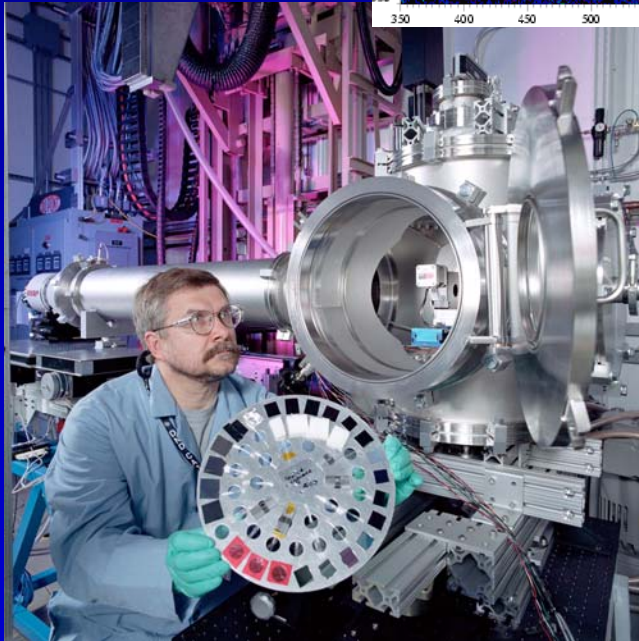
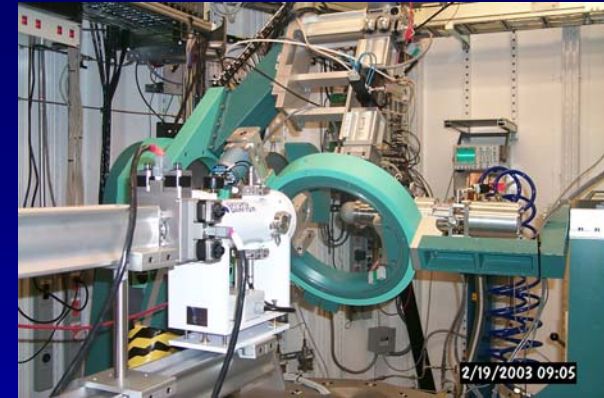
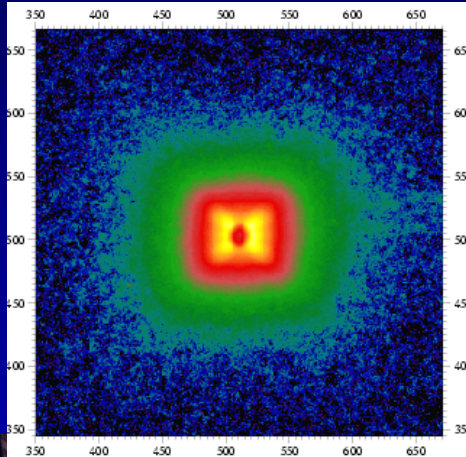


- 10 beamlines to be constructed in the next 8 years (5 years per beamline)
 - more than 1 beamline possible per beamport
- 10 beamlines to be upgraded
 - most likely BES sectors (~26 beamports)
- Construction
 - APS and partner user responsibility
- Operation
 - APS responsibility

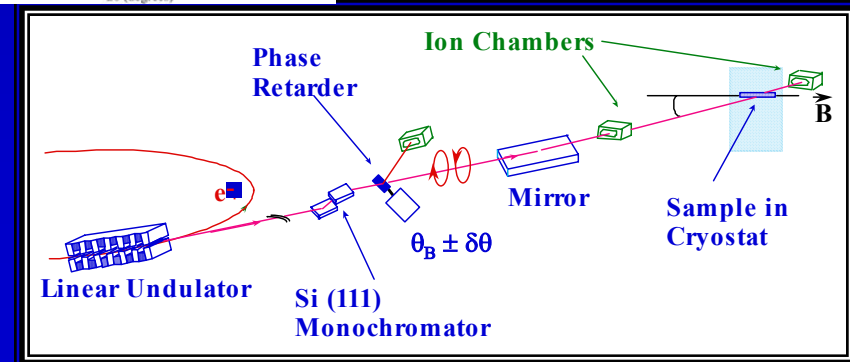


Two kinds of beamlines:

*a “turnkey”
beamline to
efficiently
collect - SAXS*

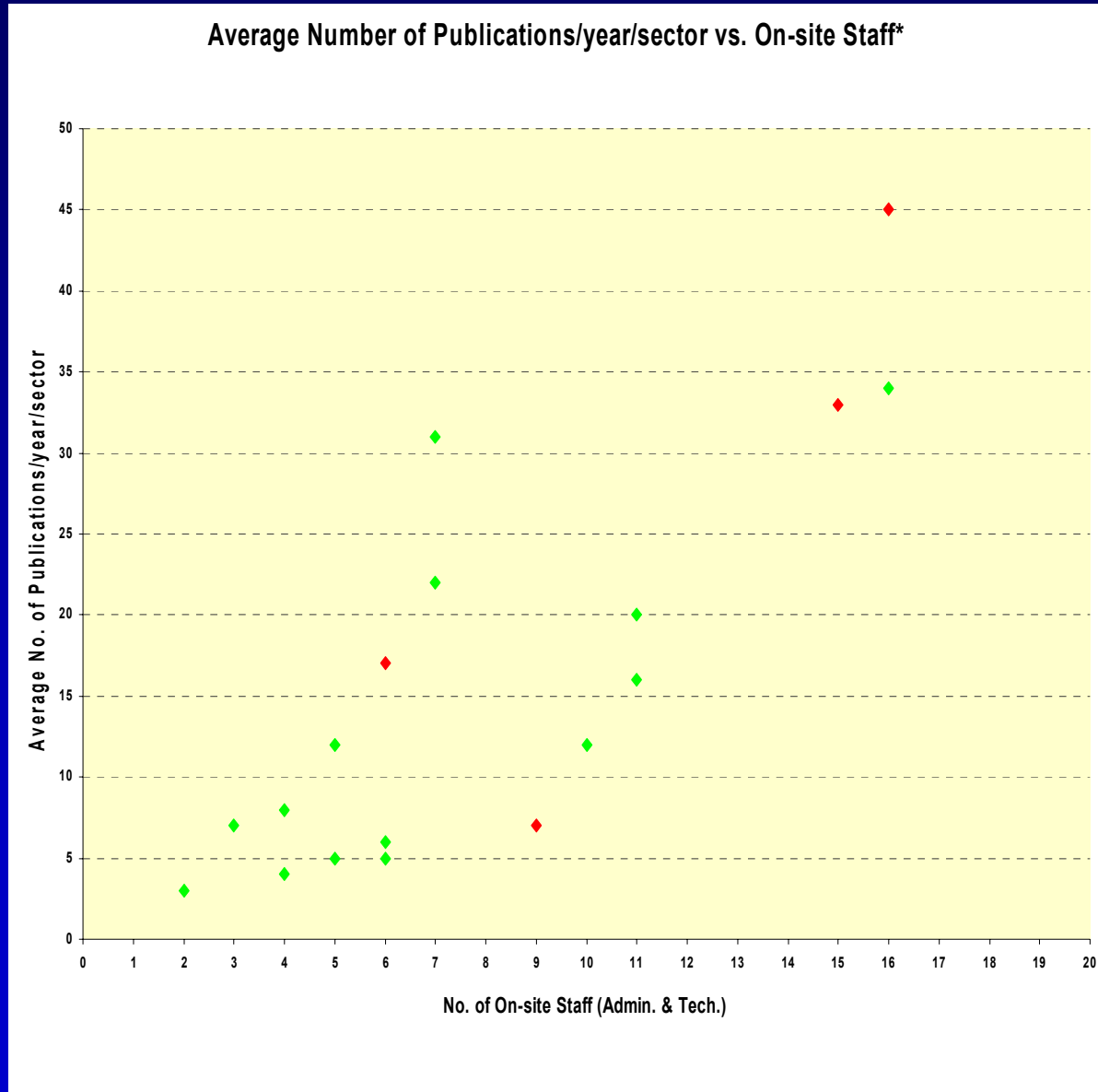
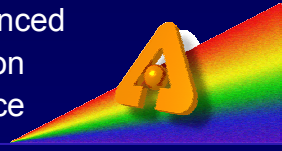


*a dedicated
beamline to
“do experiments” -
magnetic scattering*



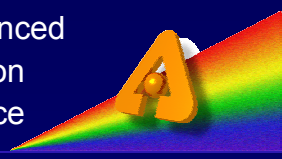
Beamline operation support leverages science

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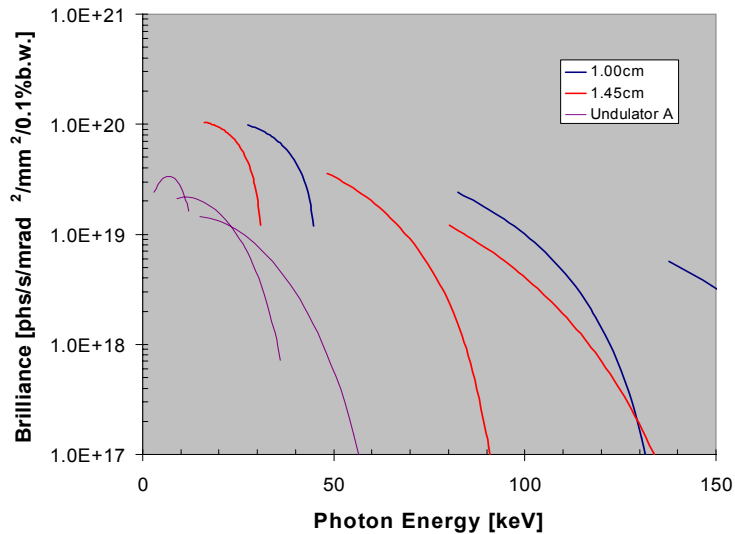
Phase II – Maximizing Source Capabilities (2004-2014)

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- Innovative undulators, front ends and related components
- Higher brilliance, optimized for application
- Improve front ends and high-heat load optics for higher current operation
 - APS operates at 100mA, would reach 300mA at end of Phase II
- Increasing brilliance by more than an order of magnitude
- Continuing accelerator improvement
 - even greater improvement beam stability

R&D On Insertion Devices

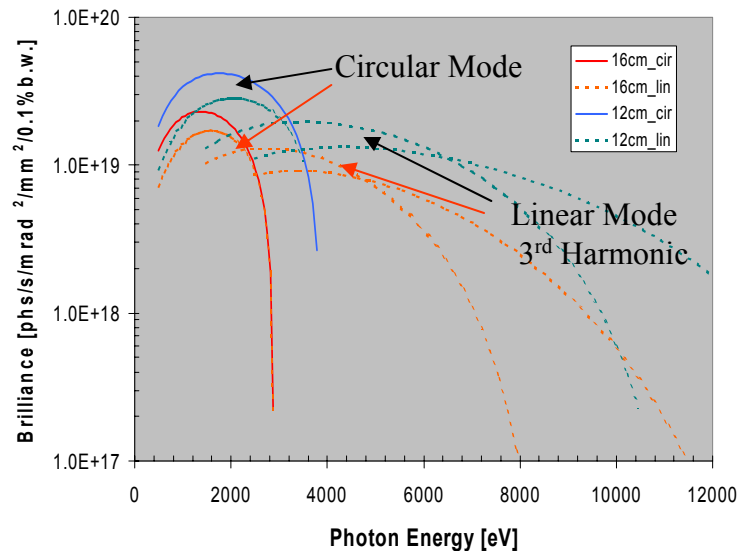


Superconducting Small Period Undulator

1.45 cm period
L=2.4 m, N=165
Gap=7 mm
Maximum K = 1.4

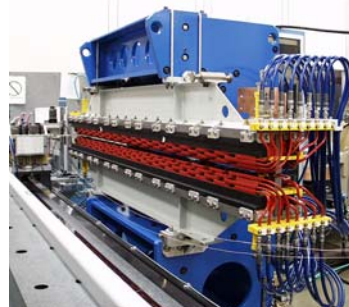
1.00 cm period
L=2.4 m, N=240
Gap = 3 mm
Maximum K = 1.17

Variable Polarization Undulator



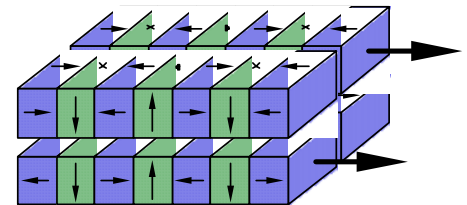
Electro-magnetic Device

$\lambda=16$ cm, L=10 m, N=62



APPLE type PM Device

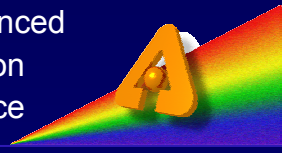
$\lambda=12$ cm, L=10 m, N=82



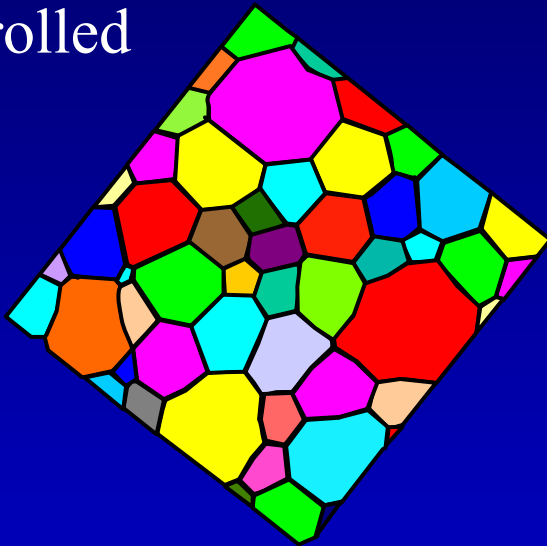
Assumed APS storage ring parameters: 3.5 nm-rad, 1% coupling, 100 mA

Phase III – Next Generation User Facility (2010-2023) - *rebuild all beamlines with improved optics, detectors, automation*

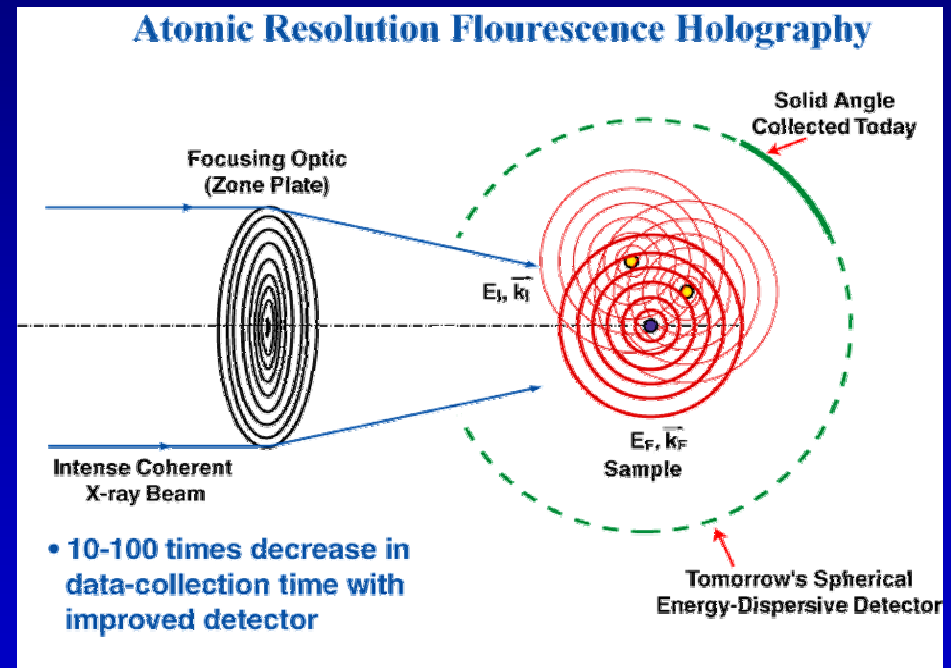
Advanced
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Source

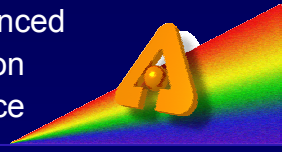


Hot-rolled
Al



Map grain orientation and stress in
real samples $10^4 \mu\text{m}^3$ at $1 \mu\text{m}$ resolution
takes 54 hours to collect data
CCD read-out time = 52 hours





Automation leads to new science

- Not just remote access and user support
- Precision and control exceeds human capabilities
 - Nanoprobe - Scan real and reciprocal space in nanovolumes
 - Adaptive optics with feedback
 - Multi-parameter “smart” scans

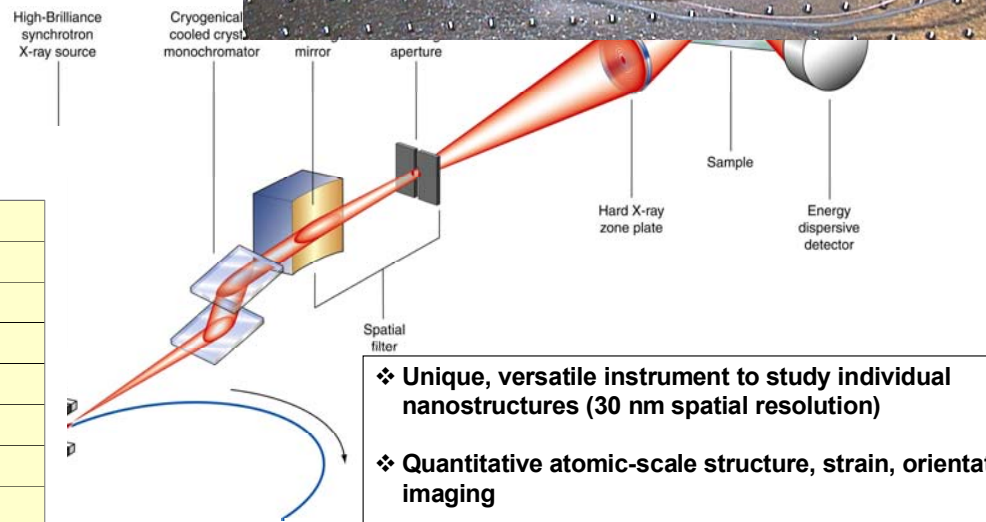
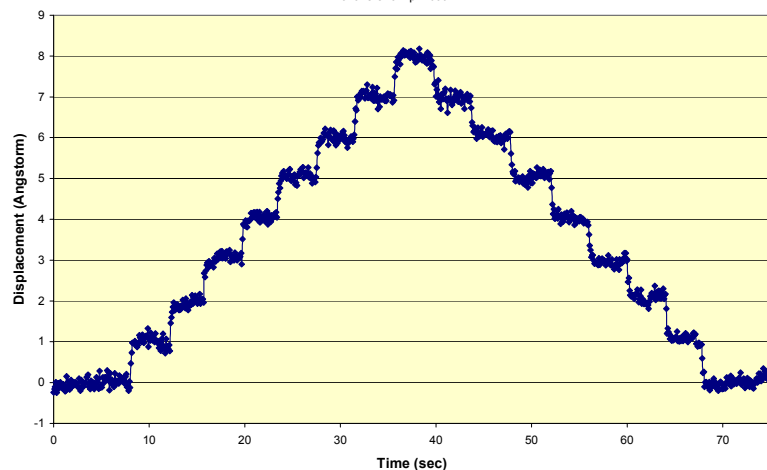


Hard X-ray

Laser doppler linear activator

Laser Doppler Linear Actuator Test

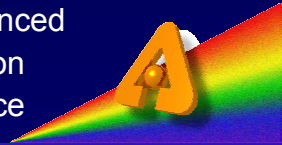
01928-52627pm.dat



- ❖ Unique, versatile instrument to study individual nanostructures (30 nm spatial resolution)
- ❖ Quantitative atomic-scale structure, strain, orientation imaging
- ❖ Sensitive trace element and chemical state analysis
- ❖ Ability to penetrate overlayers, environments, fields

Phase IV – Super Storage Ring (2012-2020)

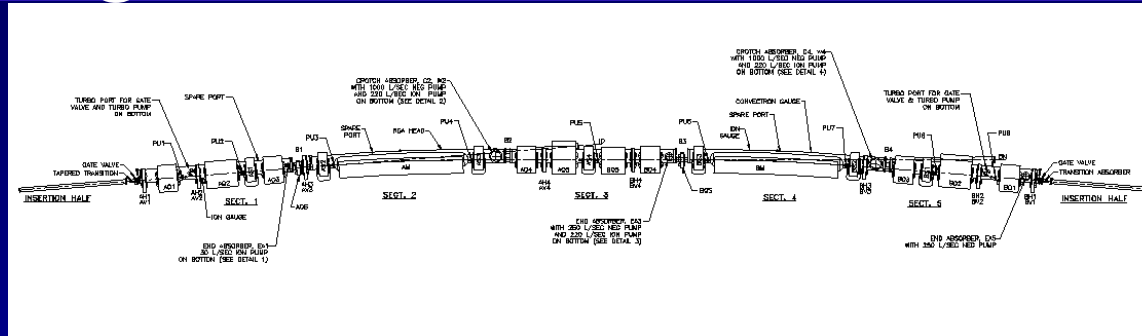
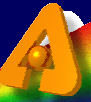
Advanced
Photon
Source



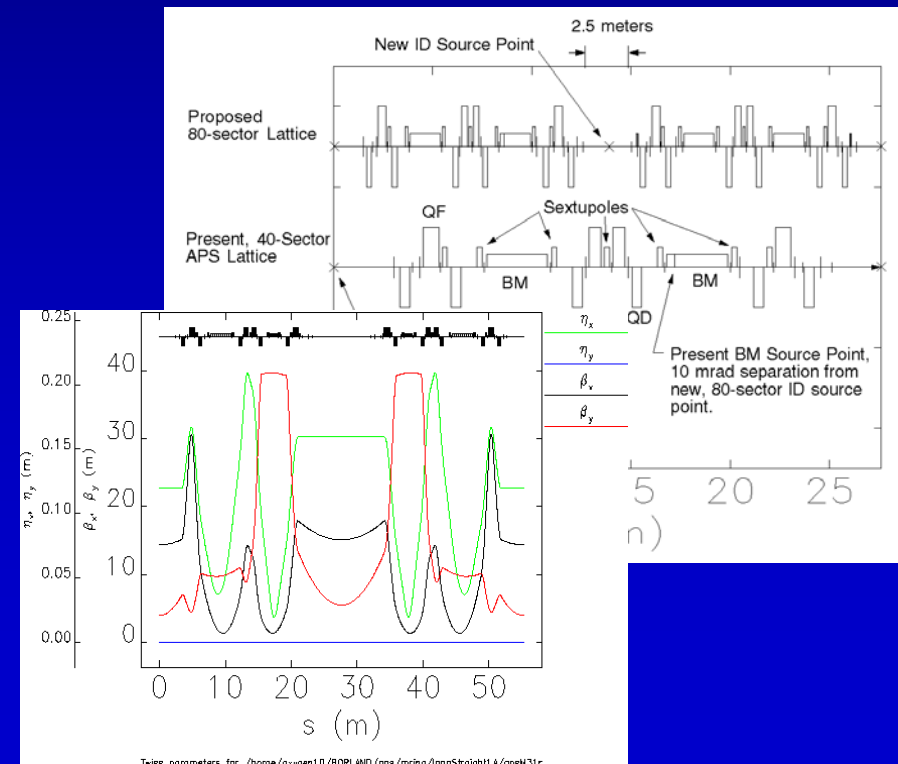
- To upgrade user capabilities and maximize value of embedded infrastructure and community
- Reduce emittance by at least a factor of 10
 - Less than 0.3 nm-rad effective emittance
 - Very short lifetime
 - Requires refined top-up and new injector
- Beam stabilization at 10nm level
- Requires new storage ring and injector
 - New injector offers 4th generation capabilities

Preconcept stage– not yet designed

Super Ring - 80 Sector Lattice

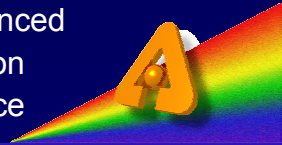


- Flexible lattice, uses existing enclosures
- use existing BM ports
- either
 - two short insertion devices (3 - 4 meters) / double sector
- or
 - one long insertion device (up to 12 meters)
 - plus one hard bending magnet source



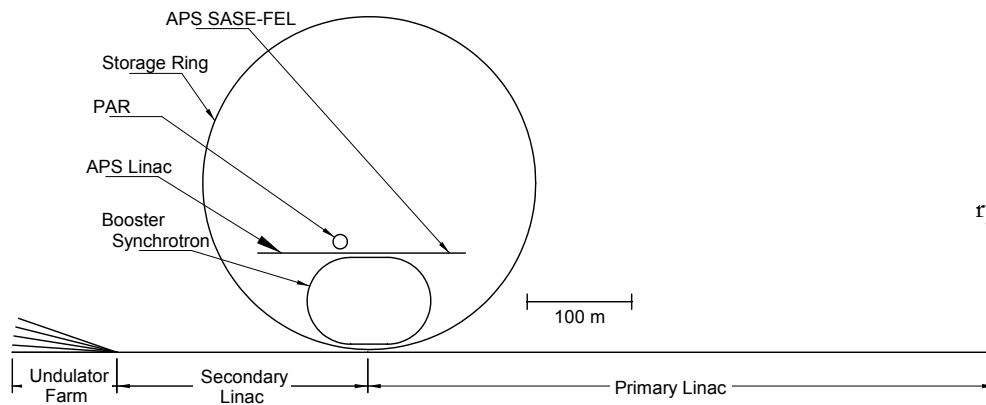
LINAC Augmented Light Source

Advanced
Photon
Source



- Fast injection,
low emittance
- Offers 4th gen.
 - plus new use of
existing injectors (UV, IR)

new injector needed...



PARAMETER	VALUE	UNITS
General		
Total length	600	m
Cryomodules	34	
Energy gain per module	240	MeV
Total beam energy	8.16	GeV
Average gradient	13.6	MV/m
RF system		
Operational frequency	1.3	GHz
Average beam power	800	kW
Beam		
Charge per bunch	1	nC
Bunches per macropulse	1	
Normalized RMS emittance	14	μm
RMS bunch length		
At injector	10	ps
At exit of linac	< 1	ps
Macropulse repetition rate	100	Hz

ry Linac parameters



Conclusion

- APS today
 - Users, Beamlines, Machine
- Current Activities
 - More responsibility for beamline operation
 - Retain partnerships
 - Evolve more specialized beamlines
 - Provide more user support
- 20-year Plan for the APS
 - Phased upgrade plan offers ~ 4 orders of magnitude performance improvement
 - Phases I and II strongly endorsed by DOE-BES
- Close interactions between sources should be fostered

